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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Foreig CROPS AND MARKETS

World Summaries
CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

NOVEMBER 20, 1958

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service
Washington 25, D.C.

WORLD JUTE PRODUCTION LARGER IN 1958

World production of jute in 1958 is estimated at about 4,432 million pounds compared with 4,245 million in 1957. This is 44 percent more than the 1946-50 average of 3,075 million pounds. Carryover stocks were a little larger on July 1, 1958, than a year earlier.

Supply of jute fiber is adequate for world needs in 1959. Crop increases are reported in India, Brazil, and Taiwan. Early information indicates that the Pakistan crop will about equal the preceding one. The unusually small Taiwan crop in 1957 was the result of unfavorable weather.

Pakistan produced 55 percent of the world's raw jute in 1958; India 41 percent, and Brazil 1.7 percent. Pakistan and India together have increased production over the prewar average by more than 1,000 million pounds, or 30 percent. Brazilian production increased rapidly up to 1956, but there have been small decreases in the last 2 years.

Jute 1/: World production, by countries, averages 1935-39 and 1946-50, and years 1955 to 1958

Country	5-year averages		Year of harvest			
	1935-39	1946-50	1955	1956	1957	1958 Preliminary
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Pakistan	2/	2,063,164	2,640,000	2,720,000	2,440,000	3/2,440,000
India	2/3,360,865	910,291	1,678,800	1,715,200	1,635,200	1,800,000
Taiwan (Formosa)	26,443	13,705	41,290	37,478	23,230	43,210
Iran	7,661	7,770	10,000	11,023	11,023	9,920
Japan	2,933	1,748	2,348	2,264	2,350	2,200
Brazil	113	22,476	53,938	69,809	72,595	77,161
Other countries 4/	23,730	55,553	57,724	63,226	60,475	59,809
Total	3,421,736	3,074,707	4,484,100	4,619,000	4,244,873	4,432,300

1/ Excludes mesta and other jute substitutes wherever separation is possible.
2/ Pakistan included with India.
3/ Estimated. Official or trade data not yet available.
4/ Excludes Communist China, Manchuria, and U.S.S.R.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad, results of office research, and other information.

Pakistan furnishes almost all of the supply of raw jute to non-producing countries, and large quantities to Indian mills. Unfavorable weather in Pakistan reduced yields, and enforcement of government acreage controls was discontinued in mid-season. Later reports on the crop are more favorable than the early ones; however, the harvest is delayed by as much as 4 to 6 weeks. Acreage is reported at 1,562,619 in 1957, compared with 1,230,264 acres in 1956. The 1958 acreage is larger than last year's.

Raw jute consumption in Pakistan is expected to increase slightly in 1958-59, if difficulties of power supply, factory costs, and the labor can be overcome enough to make headway in the program of improving mill efficiency. It appears likely, however, that supplies again will exceed combined domestic use and exports. Stocks, therefore, will accumulate further.

Manufacture of jute goods in Pakistan has been increasing each year, and reached nearly 150,000 long tons (of 2,240 pounds) in the calendar 1957. Demand for jute manufactures in the world market has weakened, and competition from India is a problem. Exports of manufactures from Pakistan in 1957-58 were 70,891 tons compared with 81,235 tons in 1956-57.

Exports of fiber from Pakistan decreased in 1957-58 to 1,890 million pounds from 2,224 million in 1956-57. They probably will increase somewhat in 1958-59, although the quantity moving to India is expected to drop as Indian domestic supplies increase. About 315 million pounds went to India last year. In 1957-58 Pakistan exported 263 million pounds of raw jute to the United Kingdom, 921 million pounds to continental Europe, 153 million to the Western Hemisphere, and 141 million pounds to Asian countries other than India.

The Jute Marketing Board will continue this year to purchase fiber from growers and primary markets in the border area. Unregistered movement of jute across the border is considerably below the unusually high level of the past year.

Although prices declined as new-crop jute began to arrive in the market, overseas buyers have been slow in placing orders. The Government of Pakistan late in 1958 reimposed minimum export prices.

The increased stocks of raw jute in Pakistan include a larger-than-usual proportion of poor-quality fiber which is difficult to sell. It is expected to be used domestically and sold at very low prices.

Jute production in India this year is expected to be 1,800 million pounds, and mesta production 600 million pounds. Mesta is used along with jute in the jute mills. Production in 1957 was reported officially at 1,635 and 485 million pounds, respectively, from 1,754,000 acres in jute and 726,000 in mesta. As usual, trade estimates for the year were substantially larger than the official figures.

JUTE: Pakistan, supply and distribution, 1955-58, crop year beginning July 1

Supply and distribution	Crop years beginning July 1			
	1955	1956	1957	1958
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Carryover stocks, July 1	216	160	190	280
Production	2,640	2,720	2,440	1/ 2,440
Total supply	2,856	2,880	2,630	2,720
Exports:				
To India 2/	582	641	315	(1,920)
Other	1,730	1,583	1,575	
Consumption	384	466	460	(470)
Carryover, June 30	160	190	280	(330)
Total distribution	2,856	2,880	2,630	(2,720)

1/ Production is estimated as about equal to the preceding crop. Official data not yet available.

2/ Includes estimates of unregistered exports to India.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Estimates based on official data of the Government of India, and other foreign sources and trade estimates.

Indian imports of raw jute are officially estimated at 278 million pounds in 1957-58. They are expected to be no more than about 240 million pounds in 1958-59. Indian mills use all of the domestic crop of raw jute and mesta and between 250 and 300 million pounds of imported jute from Pakistan. More than half of the world supply of jute is manufactured in India, and most of the Indian manufactures are exported. Exports of raw jute from India are prohibited, and no jute products are imported.

In 1957-58, Indian mills turned out 1,056,200 long tons of jute products, 31,200 more than in the preceding year. Sacking production increased, but other types of manufactures decreased. India uses about one-sixth to one-fifth of its jute manufactures domestically. Domestic consumption of jute goods increased to 198,000 tons in 1957-58 from 179,000 tons in 1956-57. Exports are sent to all parts of the world, but two-thirds of them go to the United States and other Western Hemisphere countries, Africa, and Australia.

Raw jute prices declined sharply from July 1957 through March 1958. Since then they have been steady to slightly higher. The halt in the downward trend is attributed to agreement on minimum prices of jute goods by the Indian Jute Mills Association and the establishment of a futures market for hedge trading in both raw and manufactured goods.

The metric system of weights and measures was authorized for use by the Indian jute industry on July 1, 1958, and after 2 years will be mandatory. Jute is the first industry to change to the metric system under the Government of India's 10-year program of conversion.

RECORD 1958 WORLD CORN PRODUCTION FORECAST

World corn production in 1958 is forecast at a new high, according to preliminary information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Tentative estimates indicate that the world total may be 7.1 billion bushels, or 530 million bushels above the previous record in 1956.

The record U.S. crop of 3.8 billion bushels is more than half the world total. In addition, large crops are reported for the Soviet Union and Mainland China. These 3 largest producers, at present, account for two-thirds of world corn production. The Soviet Union's ranking position in corn is a recent development; the Russian 1950-54 average is estimated at only 190 million bushels.

The large world corn harvest this year, together with record carry-over stocks in the United States, increased availabilities for export to a record high. In the United States, alone, supplies for 1958-59 are more than 5.2 billion bushels, compared with a 1952-56 average supply of 4.1 billion. Domestic requirements for 1958-59 are forecast at about 3.2 billion bushels.

Large crops in the Soviet Union and Mainland China appear to offer possibilities for increased trade, but the extent of corn exports from those areas is problematical. A sharp drop from the high 1957 corn production in Danube Basin countries may increase import requirements for that area.

Corn production in North America is estimated at 4,073 million bushels, about 290 million bushels more than the 1948 previous record production. The latest estimate (November 1) places U.S. production for all purposes at 3,786 million bushels. This is about 180 million bushels above the former high in 1948. Record yields were the principal factor in the large outturn. Acreage for harvest is estimated at 73.2 million acres. This is 10 percent below the 1947-56 average. Yields, however, were at an unprecedented high, 51.7 bushels per acre, compared with last year's previous record of 46.8 bushels per acre.

CORN: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1950-54, annual 1956-58 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1956	1957	1958 4/	Average 1950-54	1956	1957	1958 4/	Average 1950-54	1956	1957	1958 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	348	509	515	499	53.4	54.6	57.6	60.2	18,590	27,814	29,613	30,017
El Salvador	626	410	408	—	14.0	18.0	17.2	—	8,780	7,400	7,000	—
Guatemala	1,357	1,450	1,564	1,597	12.7	13.1	11.3	11.9	17,246	19,020	17,750	19,000
Honduras	680	804	815	—	11.5	11.7	10.4	—	7,800	9,370	8,510	—
Mexico	11,417	13,490	13,590	13,590	12.4	12.8	11.9	14.3	141,390	172,500	161,400	195,000
Nicaragua	277	443	502	—	14.4	12.1	8.6	—	3,976	5,370	4,330	—
United States	80,826	75,634	72,656	73,185	38.5	45.7	46.8	51.7	3,112,091	3,445,283	3,402,832	3,785,544
Cuba	415	452	432	450	16.0	15.7	16.2	15.8	6,640	7,100	7,000	7,100
Estimated total 5/	96,860	94,170	91,460	92,040	34.4	39.4	39.9	44.3	3,330,000	3,708,000	3,651,000	4,073,000
Europe:												
Austria	156	127	122	121	34.8	44.6	48.2	48.4	5,426	5,670	5,880	5,860
France	894	1,614	1,344	1,433	29.5	42.4	40.8	43.8	26,394	68,410	54,780	62,800
Greece	632	574	534	492	15.4	16.4	19.7	18.0	9,754	9,400	10,510	8,850
Italy	3,316	3,350	3,360	—	33.8	40.1	40.9	—	112,232	134,270	137,530	142,000
Portugal	1,192	1,204	1,207	1,195	14.1	14.7	11.9	12.3	16,752	17,670	14,400	14,650
Spain	991	911	—	—	27.2	30.8	—	—	26,980	28,100	27,800	28,600
Estimated total West Europe 5/	7,230	7,810	7,490	7,410	27.7	33.9	33.4	35.8	200,000	265,000	250,000	265,000
Albania	250	--	--	—	20.4	—	—	--	5,100	—	—	—
Bulgaria	1,780	1,955	1,994	--	15.4	17.0	27.1	—	27,500	33,200	54,000	—
Czechoslovakia	350	450	415	—	34.9	34.9	42.2	—	12,200	15.700	17,500	—
Hungary	2,830	2,870	3,330	—	30.5	30.8	35.4	—	86,200	88,500	118,000	—
Rumania	7,350	8,825	9,145	—	17.0	15.9	21.5	—	125,000	140,000	197,000	—
Yugoslavia	5,990	6,350	6,400	6,103	21.7	20.9	34.8	23.8	130,000	132,670	222,800	145,000
Estimated total East Europe 5/	18,590	20,980	21,820	21,620	21.0	20.3	28.6	22.9	390,000	425,000	625,000	495,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	25,820	28,790	29,310	29,030	22.8	24.0	29.9	26.2	590,000	690,000	875,000	760,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	10,400	23,000	15,000	—	18.3	21.7	20.0	—	190,000	500,000	300,000	—
Asia:												
Turkey	1,581	1,782	1,752	—	19.9	18.9	16.9	—	31,402	33,740	29,530	24,500
China	--	—	—	—	—	—	—	--	409,000	—	—	—
India	8,745	9,197	9,762	—	11.4	13.1	12.6	—	99,892	120,360	122,560	—
Pakistan	1,013	1,060	1,084	1,100	15.8	17.1	16.5	16.4	16,016	18,160	17,880	18,000
Indonesia	5,504	5,515	5,182	5,436	16.8	14.0	13.7	14.7	92,200	77,350	70,850	80,000
Japan 7/	107	123	119	125	23.3	26.6	32.1	31.5	2,488	3,268	3,819	3,937
Philippines	2,764	4,415	4,205	—	10.3	8.0	7.9	—	28,384	35,250	33,360	37,750
Estimated total 5/	42,790	45,260	45,350	45,030	16.9	16.5	15.8	18.4	725,000	745,000	715,000	830,000

Africa:												
Belgian Congo & Ruanda Urundi	1,097	1,179	1,196	1,186	13.5	15.4	15.6	15.4	14,768	18,100	18,700	18,300
Kenya 8/	156	166	267	—	27.8	30.7	26.2	—	4,334	5,100	7,000	—
Egypt	1,819	1,905	1,836	1,998	33.9	34.1	32.1	32.1	61,670	65,050	58,860	64,090
Morocco 9/	1,236	1,169	1,119	1,236	7.7	8.8	7.1	7.2	9,536	10,310	7,900	8,900
French West Africa	1,552	—	—	—	10.1	—	—	—	15,658	—	—	—
Madagascar	225	—	—	—	13.3	—	—	—	3,000	—	—	—
Angola	1,300	1,480	1,480	1,480	8.2	8.8	8.8	6.8	10,670	13,000	13,000	10,000
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	—	3,300	3,000	—	—	14.5	14.7	—	—	48,000	44,000	—
Union of South Africa	7,911	—	—	—	14.6	—	—	—	115,732	151,090	131,000	—
Estimated total 5/	23,810	26,710	26,820	27,260	15.1	16.1	14.9	15.4	360,000	430,000	400,000	420,000
South America:												
Argentina	4,833	4,838	—	—	24.8	22.0	—	—	120,098	106,210	220,000	—
Brazil	12,700	15,060	14,800	—	19.4	19.9	19.9	—	247,000	300,000	295,000	—
Chile	135	142	158	—	26.2	27.7	29.5	—	3,542	3,940	4,665	—
Colombia	1,730	1,673	1,395	—	17.1	18.6	21.4	—	29,567	31,100	29,800	—
Peru	636	580	581	556	19.2	18.0	18.3	19.1	12,186	10,440	10,640	10,630
Uruguay	643	653	766	—	10.7	10.3	15.0	—	6,902	6,700	11,500	—
Venezuela	910	1,015	1,170	—	14.5	14.0	13.2	—	13,200	14,200	15,500	—
Estimated total 5/	22,520	24,900	26,860	26,030	20.0	19.7	22.3	21.5	450,000	490,000	600,000	560,000
Oceania:												
Australia	173	160	140	—	26.9	30.0	29.3	—	4,654	4,800	4,100	—
New Zealand	5	6	—	—	62.0	52.5	—	—	310	315	—	—
Estimated total 5/	180	170	150	170	27.8	29.4	33.3	35.3	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000
Estimated world total 5/	222,380	243,000	234,950	236,560	25.4	27.0	27.9	30.0	5,650,000	6,570,000	6,550,000	7,100,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1958 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvest which will begin early in 1959. 2/ Figures refer to harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for the Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Soviet corn area shown is reported as area for grain only, whereas reported production presumably includes also grain equivalent for some of the area harvested as silage. 7/ Dried corn only. 8/ Production on European holdings only. Allowances for native cultivation, not shown, are included in estimated total for Africa. 9/ Excludes areas formerly known as Spanish Morocco and Tangier.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches, results of office research, and related information.

Mexico's corn crop was also at a new high. Present estimates put the 1958 total at about 195 million bushels, compared with an earlier record of 177 million bushels in 1955. Near-record corn crops are reported for Canada and Guatemala, the next largest producers of North America.

Western Europe's 1958 corn production is about 265 million bushels, moderately above the 1957 crop of 250 million bushels and well above the 1950-54 average of 200 million. Sharp increases in France and Italy account for most of the increase. Record yields are reported for both countries.

Corn production in Eastern Europe is much below the large 1957 total mainly because of reduced production in the important producing Danube Basin countries. Unfavorable growing conditions reduced yields sharply especially in Yugoslavia, where the 1958 harvest is officially estimated at 145 million bushels, compared with 222 million bushels last year. Acreage is down but a drop in yields was the main factor. Yields this year are estimated at 23.8 bushels per acre, about one-third below the record 1957 yields. The reduced crop in Eastern Europe brings the production for all Europe sharply below the 1957 total.

In the Soviet Union corn acreage for all purposes was reported at about 50 million acres. This is well above the 1957 total but less than the record acreage in 1956. Much of the corn acreage in the Union is utilized as silage or green fodder. This year the acreage planted for grain was also larger than last year. Indications are that the yields were higher than the low yields of the previous year, despite a late planting season.

Based on incomplete information, Asia's corn production is estimated at 830 million bushels, compared with 715 million in 1957. Most of the increase is estimated for Mainland China, by far the largest producer in Asia. Official estimates are not available for India, the next largest producer, but little change from the 1957 production is expected there.

Reports from Africa are scanty and, with an important part of the production in Southern Hemisphere countries, present forecasts are tentative indications only, since harvesting does not become general until April. Production in Egypt is reported larger and the total for the continent is forecast up moderately.

Forecasts for South America are also tentative. As in Southern Africa, it is early in the growing season and forecasts are for the crop to be harvested about April. Early season allowances included in the world total are, therefore, subject to considerable reservation. Present indications point to some reduction from the high production last spring. Decreases are forecast for both Argentina and Brazil, the leading producers.

Corn is of minor importance in Oceania, with recent crops approaching 7 million bushels. The principal producer of the area is Australia, where prospects are better than they were a year ago. A slight increase is therefore expected.

WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION CONTINUES UPWARD TREND

Centrifugal sugar: Preliminary estimates place the 1958-59 world sugar production at a record crop of 52.2 million short tons, raw value. This is 5 percent above last year's. Favorable weather in most producing areas contributed to this increase. The U.S.S.R., Cuba and most countries in Western Europe show a substantial increase. Mills are continuing to be built and per-capita consumption is increasing.

Non-centrifugal sugar production of 7,653,000 tons for 1958-59 is practically unchanged from last year, but 3 percent less than the record-output in 1956-57. Non-centrifugal sugar production is a small-scale or home industry, produced mostly for local use. In most countries, producers are not required to register this type of sugar. This makes it difficult to obtain adequate information. However, the estimates give an indication of trend over the years.

Non-centrifugal sugar can be expected to decrease in relative importance as the consumption of centrifugal sugar rises. As a nation achieves greater prosperity and a higher industrial development, its people can better afford, and the country is better able to produce or import a more highly refined sugar. However, population growth may hold consumption of non-centrifugal sugar near present levels for some time.

The output of centrifugal cane sugar has increased each year since 1952. The preliminary estimate for 1958-59 is 30.3 million tons, 28.7 percent larger than the 1952-53 crop and 5.7 percent above last season.

Centrifugal beet sugar production has shown an even greater increase of about 60 percent since 1952. The current crop is 4 percent above 1957-58.

North America: The preliminary estimate of total centrifugal sugar production (both beet and cane) for the 1958-59 season is 15.7 million tons. Cuba's crop of 6.6 million tons added to the increased crop of other countries results in a record crop for this continent. Puerto Rico is expected to increase its production by 28.5 percent, over that of the 1957-58 season, Hawaii by 22 percent and Mexico by 10.6 percent. Puerto Rico's crop last season suffered from a drought and that of Hawaii from labor trouble.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value): Production in specified countries, averages 1935-36 through 1939-40, 1950-51 through 1954-55, annual 1955-56 through 1958-59 1/ 2/

Continent and country	Averages		1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 3/
	1935-36 through 1939-40	1950-51 through 1954-55				
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America (cane and beet);						
North						
Canada (beet)	76	142	142	134	138	160
Mexico	359	900	869	1,190	1,315	1,455
United States						
Continental (beet)	1,517	1,785	1,739	1,966	2,200	2,200
Continental (cane)	474	566	574	561	535	620
Hawaii	980	1,066	1,100	1,085	820	1,000
Puerto Rico	982	1,228	1,151	990	934	1,200
Virgin Islands of the U.S.	5	11	13	15	6	12
Central						
Costa Rica	9	33	26	33	41	43
El Salvador	17	35	42	53	52	55
Guatemala	18	43	67	69	71	73
Nicaragua	9	37	35	45	63	75
Panama	5	19	19	25	26	25
Caribbean						
Barbados	114	176	152	207	149	180
Cuba	3,183	6,078	5,229	6,252	6,372	6,600
Dominican Republic	490	657	774	851	850	900
Guadeloupe	60	105	143	130	132	140
Haiti	44	60	64	63	45	60
Jamaica	119	364	406	415	391	437
Martinique	64	65	95	77	94	95
St. Kitts	36	55	56	50	47	54
Trinidad and Tobago	149	178	179	188	206	210
Other North America	34	52	62	71	63	83
Total North America	8,744	13,655	12,937	14,470	14,550	15,677
South America (cane):						
Argentina	510	773	681	850	767	1,000
Bolivia	1	5	9	21	26	26
Brazil	830	2,110	2,482	2,630	3,114	3,380
British Guiana	210	266	293	320	305	335

Chile (beet)	-	4	14	29	37	47
Colombia	50	231	281	263	247	255
Ecuador	24	60	82	80	75	85
Paraguay	6	24	16	22	34	44
Peru	444	628	774	763	788	870
Surinam	15	7	8	9	9	9
Uruguay 4/	2	21	20	30	32	40
Venezuela	22	94	242	225	187	210
Total South America	2,114	4,223	4,902	5,242	5,621	6,301
Europe (beet):						
West						
Austria	196	176	234	236	312	330
Belgium-Luxembourg	259	395	427	358	430	450
Denmark	260	351	303	380	404	400
Finland	13	30	28	36	5/ 35	31
France	1,078	1,549	1,799	1,543	1,733	1,775
Germany, West	610	1,252	1,428	5/ 1,275	5/ 1,745	5/ 1,915
Ireland	89	113	111	110	135	130
Italy	414	828	1,331	1,078	950	1,065
Netherlands	261	457	470	394	437	480
Spain 4/	202	392	395	472	398	584
Sweden	340	5/ 331	5/ 265	5/ 341	5/ 385	303
Switzerland	13	34	37	37	42	37
United Kingdom	515	764	771	861	694	785
Total West Europe	4,250	6,672	7,599	7,121	7,700	8,285
East						
Bulgaria	24	83	77	131	144	175
Czechoslovakia	715	803	806	725	970	880
Germany, East	979	826	785	620	940	882
Hungary	125	284	325	295	295	315
Poland	990	1,047	1,200	950	1,299	1,300
Rumania	93	148	172	189	227	250
Yugoslavia	103	158	143	182	288	202
Total East Europe	3,029	3,349	3,508	3,092	4,163	4,004
Total Europe	7,279	10,021	11,107	10,213	11,863	12,289

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value): Production in specified countries, averages 1935-36 through 1939-40, 1950-51 through 1954-55, annual 1955-56 through 1958-59 1/ 2/ - Continued

Continent and country	Averages		1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 3/
	1935-36 through 1939-40	1950-51 through 1954-55				
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) (beet)	2,761	3,010	4,200	5,000	5,800	6,100
Africa (cane):						
North						
Egypt	166	264	340	275	337	330
Ethiopia and Eritrea	0	4	20	29	36	36
Italian Somaliland	-	7	11	10	11	10
Central						
Angola	37	56	53	66	67	68
Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi	14	18	19	20	23	25
Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda	63	84	114	128	149	165
Madagascar	16	18	29	35	48	62
Mauritius	320	535	589	632	619	584
Mozambique	81	102	140	157	180	185
Reunion	91	163	195	213	230	235
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	-	2	4	7	7	15
South						
Union of South Africa	498	689	939	849	960	1,027
Other Africa 4/	9	13	16	19	18	19
Total Africa	1,295	1,955	2,469	2,440	2,685	2,761
Asia (cane and beet):						
South-West						
Iran (beet)	23	80	92	103	120	122
Turkey (Europe and Asia) (beet)	76	205	312	339	393	400
East Central						
China, Mainland 4/	100	293	570	615	700	800

South and East						
Burma	27	19	20	32	48	60
China, Taiwan	1,240	724	876	955	1,025	990
India	1,315	1,690	2,352	2,552	2,485	2,500
Indonesia	1,206	578	944	866	913	838
Japan (beet)	46	38	59	72	102	127
Pakistan	33	85	124	128	186	175
Philippines	1,058	1,190	1,219	1,143	1,371	1,289
Thailand	21	40	69	72	72	75
Other Asia	4	13	15	20	29	37
Total Asia	5,149	4,955	6,652	6,897	7,444	7,413
Oceania (cane):						
Australia	893	1,132	1,275	1,353	1,547	1,470
Fiji	150	165	180	148	220	202
Total Oceania	1,043	1,297	1,455	1,501	1,767	1,672
World total (cane)	16,611	23,738	25,758	27,559	28,679	30,324
World total (beet)	11,774	15,378	17,964	18,204	21,051	21,889
World total (cane and beet)	28,385	39,116	43,722	45,763	49,730	52,213

1/ Centrifugal sugar, as distinguished from non-centrifugal, includes cane and beet sugar produced by the centrifugal process, which is the principal kind moving in international trade.

2/ Years shown are May to April crop-harvesting years. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ Includes both beet and cane sugar.

5/ Includes sugar from imported beets.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad and other information.

NON-CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: Production in specified countries, averages 1935-36 through 1939-40, 1950-51 through 1954-55, annual 1955-56 through 1958-59 1/ 2/

Continent and country	Averages 1935-36 through 1939-40	Averages 1950-51 through 1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:						
Costa Rica	15	32	26	33	28	30
El Salvador	17	22	25	27	28	30
Guatemala	31	43	51	48	46	47
Mexico	83	157	132	140	165	170
Nicaragua	7	23	25	25	25	25
Panama	2	11	10	10	10	10
Total	155	288	269	283	302	312
Asia:						
Burma	86	93	160	165	155	160
China, Mainland	350	769	1,474	1,500	1,500	1,500
India	3,772	3,285	3,080	3,248	2,912	2,900
Indonesia	81	185	328	275	301	317
Japan	20	22	29	25	25	25
Pakistan	710	952	1,100	1,230	1,270	1,250
Philippines	63	63	60	73	75	70
Taiwan	32	14	22	31	31	25
Thailand	17	23	33	33	30	30
Viet Nam	4/	5/ 3	12	15	20	25
Total	5,131	5,409	6,298	6,595	6,319	6,302
South America:						
Brazil	370	325	300	300	300	300
Colombia	490	717	610	600	600	600
Ecuador	15	27	26	26	26	26
Peru	9	28	31	29	31	33
Venezuela	60	102	73	75	80	80
Total	944	1,199	1,040	1,030	1,037	1,039
World total	6,230	6,896	7,607	7,908	7,658	7,653

1/ Non-centrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption on the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panelo, papelon, chancaca, rapadura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc.

2/ Years shown are May to April crop-harvesting years. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ Not available.

5/ 3-year average.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad and other information.

South America: This continent also is expected to produce a record crop. The preliminary estimate for Argentina indicates about one million tons, an increase of almost one-third over last season. Although there was a late start in harvesting, ample rains during the growing season resulted in 11.8 million tons of cane for harvest. Brazil's 1958-59 crop is officially estimated at 3.4 million tons, 8.5 percent above last season.

Western Europe: Most countries in this area have increased their sugar production in a continued move toward self-sufficiency. Weather favored growing conditions and the sucrose content of beets is higher than earlier estimates indicated. As usual, West Germany, France and Italy were the largest producers, showing increases of 9.7, 2.4 and 12.1 percent, respectively, over the previous year. Spain, while producing only 584,000 tons, increased its production by 46.7 percent or 186,000 tons. This is the largest relative and absolute increase of any Western European country. It results from an increased beet acreage.

Eastern Europe: Estimated production of 4 million tons is slightly smaller than last season's crop. Bulgaria shows an increase of about 21.5 percent due to favorable weather, in spite of a slightly smaller acreage of beets. Hungary also increased its production by 20,000 tons to 315,000 tons in 1958-59 from an increased acreage of 56,000. Counteracting these increases were reductions in Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Yugoslavia. The reductions in Czechoslovakia and East Germany are due to low sucrose content while the reduction in Yugoslavia is attributed to decreased acreage and unfavorable weather.

Africa: This continent shows a production increase of 2.8 percent in 1958-59, to a new total of 2.8 million tons. The Union of South Africa, the only African country where sugar production increased appreciably, produced 1,027,000 tons in 1958-59 compared to 960,000 tons in 1957-58. Rainfall was much higher than average and was well distributed.

The Union of South Africa, estimate does not include the Swaziland crop. Swaziland will produce sugar for the first time this year, perhaps 12,000 to 16,000 tons, but due to the uncertainty over the actual output, this is not included in the accompanying table.

Asia: Production in Asia in 1958-59 is estimated at 7.4 million tons, slightly lower than the record high of 1957-58. The reduction is attributed to the smaller crop in the Philippines where a drought during the planting season reduced the crop to 1.3 million tons. This smaller crop, however, is expected to be large enough to fill the Philippines' U. S. and International Sugar agreement quotas, supply domestic requirements, and still leave adequate stocks.

Mainland China is now expected to produce 800,000 tons of centrifugal sugar, although some unofficial sources indicate a much higher figure. If the estimate of 800,000 is correct, an increase of 14 percent is shown over the past season. The centrifugal sugar industry definitely is expanding, as reports of new mills and refineries are constantly being received. Sugar beet acreage is increasing not only in Manchuria but also in other provinces of China.

Oceania: This year's crop is lower in both Australia and Fiji. Australia's production dropped 77,000 tons from the unusually large output of 1957-58. In that season, there were no restrictions on exports, and prices in the free world market were high. These conditions led to producing the maximum amount of sugar from available cane. This year export restrictions of the International Sugar Council are again in force, and the crop has been curtailed to meet current needs.

WORLD WOOL PRODUCTION UP SLIGHTLY IN 1958

World wool production in 1958 (including the 1958-59 season in the Southern Hemisphere) is now estimated at 5,030 million pounds, grease basis. This is about 1 percent above 1957, but below the 1956 record. The estimate includes major revisions for the Soviet Union and Communist China. On a clean basis, world wool output is estimated at 2,865 million pounds in 1958 compared with 2,825 million in 1957.

World production declined in 1957--after 9 successive years of increases--because of drought in Australia and the Union of South Africa. The increase in 1958 is largely due to an expected rise in Australia following plentiful rains early this season, and a continued increase in the U.S.S.R. and New Zealand. A decline is expected in Argentina and Uruguay, and little improvement is expected in the Union of South Africa as the drought continues there.

World demand during the first half of 1958 was considerably below the same period of 1957. Raw wool consumption in the 10 countries which report quarterly to the International Wool Study Group was down 17 percent in the first half of 1958.

World consumption in 1957 was estimated by the Commonwealth Economic Committee at a record 2,891 million pounds, clean basis, although mill use declined during the later half of 1957. U. S. consumption is down in 1958. Total mill use in January-September is 18 percent less than a year ago. However, the downward trend appears to have been halted as the rate of consumption has improved in recent months.

Wool prices have generally trended downward in 1958 continuing a decline which began in the second half of 1957. Prices at Dominion auctions in October were about 20 percent lower than in January, compared with a 25 to 30 percent drop between May and December 1957. Until May 1958, crossbred values declined more than merinos but since then merinos have declined 20 percent while crossbreds have changed only slightly. Prices appear to have improved slightly in early November.

Wool production in North America is expected to be about the same as in 1957. The United States shorn wool clip was up 2 percent in 1958 to the highest level since 1947. However, buildup of sheep numbers, with fewer sheep and lambs moving to slaughter, will probably reduce the pulled wool output in 1958.

The 1958 output in South America is expected to be down slightly from 1957 but equal to 1956. The decline is due to smaller clips in Argentina and Uruguay but large carryover stocks in these countries will increase the total supplies available for export during the 1958-59 season (October-September). Output in Brazil and Chile is expected to continue the upward trend of recent years.

Western European production has been increasing slightly in recent years. Most of the gains have been in the United Kingdom and France, the largest consumers of wool. Indications point to a continued slight upward trend in these countries. There has been little change in output in Eastern Europe in recent years as slight increases in Poland and East Germany have been partly offset by declines in Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

Wool production in the Union of South Africa, including Bastutoland and South West Africa, declined in the 1957-58 season (July-June) as a result of the drought in some areas. This marked the first drop since 1947. South African production increased from 214 million pounds in 1947 to 320 million in 1956 but fell to 299 million in 1957. Output in 1958 is not expected to recover significantly as the drought continues.

Wool production in Asia has increased materially since the war, largely due to a sharp increase in Communist China. Estimates for Communist China are based on official Communist statistics which show a sharp increase in the sheep and goat population through 1957 but little change for 1958. About half of the total sheep and goat numbers are believed to be sheep. In Turkey the postwar upward trend has been reversed in the last 2 years as a result of the foot-and-mouth disease epidemic in 1957.

In the U.S.S.R., wool production is expected to reach 600 million pounds in 1958, an increase of 60 percent since 1950 because of a sharp increase in sheep numbers and improvement in the quality of the clip (see *Foreign Crops and Markets*, August 11, 1958). Estimates of production for the U.S.S.R. have been revised in line with Soviet statistics on sheep numbers and recent fragmentary information on average wool yields per sheep. The figures differ somewhat from the Soviet official data on wool production because it is believed that these include camel wool or hair.

Australia and New Zealand have accounted for the major part of the sharp postwar increase in wool production prior to 1957. Between 1945 and 1956, output in these countries, which account for 40 percent of the world total, increased 67 and 35 percent, respectively. The Australian drought in the 1957-58 season (July-June) halted this upward trend as production was reduced from 1,564 million pounds to 1,426 million, although the reduction in sheep numbers was negligible.

WOOL: Production in specified countries, greasy basis, average 1951-55, annual 1954-58 1/

Countries	Average 1951-55	1954	1955	1956	1957 2/	1958 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
NORTH AMERICA:						
Canada	7.8	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.1
Mexico	11.7	9.9	8.8	9.0	9.6	10.0
United States 3/	296.1	309.8	304.8	301.0	292.4	295.0
Total North America 4/ 5/	315.0	330.0	325.0	320.0	310.0	315.0
SOUTH AMERICA:						
Argentina	393.0	365.0	363.0	392.0	408.5	388.0
Brazil	52.4	55.9	62.0	62.4	68.3	69.0
Chile	41.6	41.9	46.2	47.7	47.3	48.0
Falkland Islands	4.7	5.0	4.4	4.5	4.7	5.0
Peru	20.4	22.5	23.6	20.7	18.7	19.8
Uruguay	194.8	198.0	172.0	188.9	198.0	187.0
Total South America 5/ 6/	720.0	700.0	685.0	725.0	755.0	725.0
EUROPE:						
France	52.2	56.0	56.0	60.0	61.6	64.4
Germany, West	13.3	11.9	11.7	10.5	10.4	10.5
Greece	20.8	23.2	23.4	23.4	23.8	23.9
Ireland	15.8	16.5	17.4	18.7	18.3	18.5
Italy	37.2	32.8	30.9	30.9	30.6	30.5
Netherlands	4.9	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.8
Norway	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Portugal	22.4	22.7	22.7	24.0	25.0	25.0
Spain	84.6	88.2	79.4	83.8	75.0	77.2
United Kingdom	98.6	104.6	101.9	104.6	112.1	112.0
Total West Europe 5/ 7/	370.0	380.0	365.0	375.0	375.0	385.0
Bulgaria	35.4	31.4	31.7	32.3	31.4	30.0
Germany, East 8/	11.9	14.1	15.6	15.2	15.0	15.0
Hungary	12.4	12.1	12.6	14.4	14.8	14.0
Poland	14.5	19.7	21.7	21.5	22.0	22.0
Rumania	40.2	42.3	45.7	43.0	40.0	40.0
Yugoslavia	35.2	36.7	35.8	32.8	30.9	32.4
Total East Europe 5/ 9/	160.0	165.0	175.0	170.0	165.0	165.0
Total Europe 5/	530.0	545.0	540.0	545.0	540.0	550.0
U. S. S. R. (Europe and Asia)	463.6	475.0	525.0	549.0	572.0	600.0
AFRICA:						
Algeria	16.4	18.6	18.8	18.8	19.0	19.0
Egypt	7.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Morocco	33.0	32.0	36.0	37.4	35.2	37.4
Tunisia	7.8	8.8	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5
Union of South Africa 10/	286.9	305.5	313.8	319.7	298.7	300.0
Total Africa 5/ 11/	365.0	385.0	400.0	405.0	385.0	385.0

WOOL: Production in specified countries, greasy basis, average 1951-55, annual 1954-58 1/--Continued

Countries	Average 1951-55	1954	1955	1956	1957 2/	1958 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
ASIA:						
Iran	38.2	38.6	43.0	44.0	43.0	44.0
Iraq	24.0	24.7	25.0	26.0	28.4	29.0
Syria	19.0	20.5	19.4	20.7	20.7	20.7
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	78.6	79.7	78.8	85.1	83.8	79.4
China, Mainland 12/	95.0	110.0	114.0	126.0	132.0	133.0
India	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	74.0	74.0
Japan	6.0	6.0	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.7
Pakistan	30.0	28.0	29.0	29.5	29.5	30.0
Total Asia 5/ 13/	420.0	435.0	445.0	470.0	475.0	475.0
OCEANIA:						
Australia	1,261.3	1,282.7	1,417.4	1,564.3	1,426.0	1,475.0
New Zealand	433.5	455.0	461.7	490.6	496.0	505.0
Total Oceania 5/	1,695.0	1,740.0	1,880.0	2,055.0	1,920.0	1,980.0
Total World. 5/	4,510.0	4,610.0	4,800.0	5,070.0	4,955.0	5,030.0

1/ For summary purposes wool produced mostly in the spring in the Northern Hemisphere is combined with that produced in the season beginning July 1 or October 1 of the same year in the Southern Hemisphere. Pulled wool is included for most countries at its greasy equivalent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Converted "pulled wool" to greasy basis at 1.7. 4/ Includes estimates for Hawaii, Greenland, Guatemala, and Cuba. 5/ Rounded to fives of millions. 6/ Includes estimates for Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Venezuela. 7/ Includes estimates for Austria, Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, Finland Iceland, Malta, Sweden, and Switzerland. 8/ Includes state collections only, actual weight basis, does not include private sales, if any. 9/ Includes estimates for Albania and Czechoslovakia. 10/ Includes Basutoland and South West Africa. 11/ Includes estimates for Ethiopia and Eritrea, Libya, French West Africa and Togo, and Kenya. 12/ Includes China proper (22 provinces) Manchuria, Jehol, Sinkiang (Turkestan), and Tibet. 13/ Includes estimates for Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Outer Mongolia, Afghanistan, and Nepal.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information. Estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to present boundaries except as noted.--November 1958.

The official production forecast of 1,386 million pounds for 1958-59 has not been revised, but the Foreign Agricultural Service now estimates this clip at 1,475 million pounds because fleece weights are reportedly higher this year. This is attributed to favorable growing conditions and to rainy weather which has delayed shearing so that many fleeces will have more than a year's growth. New Zealand is expected to continue its upward wool production trend in 1958. The recent drought there will probably not affect production this season. It may affect next season's clip, however.

WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION EXPECTED TO EXCEED CONSUMPTION IN 1958-59

World cotton production in 1958-59 is expected to exceed world consumption by more than 0.5 million bales.

While world production in 1958-59 is expected to increase 2.1 million bales from a year earlier, world consumption probably will level off or decrease. Consequently, stock increases aggregating 0.5 million bales or more, mostly in foreign exporting countries, are expected by the end of the current season. Last season, stocks declined 1.7 million bales.

Prospective increases in supplies this season and possibly next, accompanied by lower offtake and large stocks of textiles, have been reflected in substantial price declines in import markets, especially for certain foreign qualities.

World carryover on August 1, 1958, totaled 21.5 million bales, compared with 23.2 million a year earlier. However, world production this season, estimated at 42.3 million bales, is only 0.4 million below the record crop of 1955-56, and is 2.1 million bales above 1956-57. This output exceeds the 1950-54 average by 5.0 million bales.

Since the 16.5 million-bale crop of 1953, U. S. cotton production has trended downward under acreage controls of the past 5 years (and more recently the Soil Bank). Conversely, foreign production has increased every year since World War II, except in 1956-57, and at 30.6 million bales this season it will be more than double the U. S. crop.

Consumption is expected to level off or decline, especially in such major foreign consuming countries as Japan, the United Kingdom, India, and France. The uptrend of consumption in Communist areas and foreign exporting countries is expected to continue, but at a slower rate. Cotton consumption in the United States this season is expected to be about the same as, or possibly above, the 8.0 million bales used in 1957-58.

COTTON: World stocks, production, consumption, and exports, years beginning August 1, 1955-58

Item and area	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 1/	1958-59 Estimated 1/
	Million bales 2/	Million bales 2/	Million bales 2/	Million bales 2/
Stocks, beginning:				
United States	11.2	14.5	11.3	8.7
Foreign Free World:				
Exporting countries	4.0	2.9	3.3	3.9
Importing countries 3/	5.6	4.9	5.9	5.8
Communist countries	1.8	2.4	2.7	3.1
World total	22.6	24.7	23.2	21.5
Production:				
United States 4/	14.7	13.0	11.0	5/ 11.7
Foreign Free World	16.1	15.7	16.6	17.6
Communist countries	11.9	12.3	12.6	13.0
World total	42.7	41.0	40.2	42.3
Consumption: 6/				
United States	9.2	8.6	8.0	8.0
Foreign Free World:				
Exporting countries	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.6
Importing countries	15.1	16.6	15.9	15.4
Communist countries	12.0	12.7	13.5	13.7
World total	40.4	42.3	41.9	41.7
Exports:				
United States	2.2	7.6	5.7	4.0
Foreign Free World	9.3	6.7	6.9	7.6
Communist countries	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
World total	13.0	15.8	14.0	13.0
Exports, net, Free World to Communist	.7	.7	1.3	1.3

1/ Preliminary and partly estimated.
2/ Bales of 500 pounds gross, except United States in running bales.
3/ Includes afloat figures.
4/ Ginnings in season.
5/ U.S.D.A. crop report as of November 1, 1958.
6/ Does not include cotton destroyed or unaccounted for.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

World cotton exports in 1958-59 are expected to total around 13.0 million bales, 1.0 million bales less than in 1957-58. Practically all of the decline will be in U. S. exports, currently estimated at about 4.0 million bales, or 30 percent below 1957-58 exports of 5.7 million. There are indications that exports of cotton from foreign Free World countries may increase from 6.9 million bales in 1957-58 to 7.6 million this season.

WORLD FLAXSEED PRODUCTION EXPECTED TO INCREASE SUBSTANTIALLY

World production of flaxseed in 1958, estimated at 141 million bushels, is 10 percent larger than the small outturn of 1957 and 17 percent above the 1950-54 average. The expected 14-million-bushel increase from last year is due principally to substantial expansion in the United States and Canada. India's crop was down almost one-third and no material change is indicated in Argentina and the Soviet Union.

With this sizable increase in production, world export availabilities for the U. S. marketing year July 1958 - June 1959 appear to be near 70 million bushels or considerably more than the world's average export level in recent years of slightly over 50 million bushels, including the flaxseed equivalent to linseed oil. Availabilities in foreign countries may exceed 50 million bushels, of which Canada may account for around 18 million, Argentina about 30 million (including the remainder of the 1957 crop and some of the 1958 crop), and other countries, largely India and Uruguay, from 5 to 10 million bushels.

Flaxseed production in North America is up 40 percent. Canada's harvest increased 21 percent from last year's and was the third largest of record, being exceeded only by the record 34-million-bushel crop of 1956 and the 26-million-bushel crop of 1912.

The harvest turned out to be much better than was expected. With acreage down one-fourth, primarily the result of the discouraging low yields obtained in 1957, and dry weather during spring and early summer, a much lower yield per acre had been anticipated. However, mid-July rains saved the crops in most areas. Moreover, aster yellows and hail damage were much less than last season.

With a carryover of 5.6 million bushels the total supply of 29 million bushels for the current marketing year is the second largest on record. Allowing about 7 million bushels for domestic use and about 4 million bushels carryout would leave an export availability of about 18 million bushels compared with total exports last season of 14.5 million bushels, largely in the form of seed.

U. S. flaxseed production increased 55 percent from last year's short crop. Following the low average yields per acre of 1957, plantings in 1958 declined one-fourth from the year before. Harvested acreage is down one-fifth. However, the crop generally developed under excellent to ideal growing conditions and showed steady improvement as the season progressed. The yield per acre, indicated at 10.2 bushels, is almost double that of last year, the highest since 1948 and the second highest of record since 1906.

With flaxseed stocks at the beginning of the season at 9 million bushels, total supply is 49 million bushels. Allowing 30 million bushels for domestic use and around 4 million carryout at the end of the season leaves an export availability of 15 million bushels. With the equivalent of about 2 million bushels available as oil, total export availabilities are about 17 million bushels.

The flaxseed crop now being harvested in South America is expected to approximate last season's outturn. Plantings in Argentina at 3.3 million acres were down almost 10 percent from last year but were 30 percent larger than the 10-year (1948-57) average. Assuming a reduction in harvested acreage comparable with the 10-year average of 560,000 acres, some 2.7 million acres may be harvested this season.

At the 10-year average yield per planted acre of 7.8 bushels, 3.3 million planted acres would produce approximately 25 million bushels or about the same as the harvests of the last 2 seasons. Roughly, about one-half of the new crop may move out during the first half of 1959.

With an estimated 19 million bushels of 1957 crop flaxseed available for export and carryout (in the form of oil) on July 1, 1958, total exports, probably all as oil, from Argentina in July 1958-June 1959 (the current U.S. marketing year) may be equivalent to about 30 million bushels of seed.

Crops in Brazil and Uruguay, the only other major producers in South America, may approximate those of 1957. A relatively small surplus normally is available for export from Uruguay.

European production of flaxseed in 1958 may be somewhat smaller than in 1957 though estimates have not been received for many countries. The relatively small production in Africa may show a slight increase with Morocco's crop up some 200,000 bushels.

Production in Asia is down because of the decline of 4.5 million bushels in India's crop, the result of reduced acreage and drought conditions. In the last 5 years India's exports, virtually all as oil, have averaged the equivalent of 3 million bushels of flaxseed. As India consumes linseed oil for edible purposes, exportable supplies depend to some extent on the supply of other edible oils.

The small flaxseed production in Oceania, almost entirely in Australia, is expected to be about the same as in 1957.

FLAXSEED: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1956-58 1/

Continent and country	Harvested acreage					Yield per acre					Production				
	Average		1956	1957	1958 2/	Average		1956	1957	1958 2/	Average		1956	1957	1958 2/
	1935-39	1950-54				1935-39	1950-54				1935-39	1950-54			
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:															
Canada	307	1,010	3,041	3,486	2,665	5.1	9.5	11.3	5.5	8.7	1,508	9,654	34,463	19,179	23,166
Mexico	16	118	48	30	32	6.9	15.8	12.1	11.9	12.3	111	1,872	576	354	394
United States	1,451	4,306	5,548	4,864	3,918	7.4	8.7	8.7	5.3	10.2	10,991	36,809	48,009	25,754	39,969
Total	1,774	5,434	8,637	8,380	6,615	---	---	---	---	---	12,610	48,335	83,048	45,287	63,529
South America:															
Argentina	6,077	1,656	2,661	2,459	3/ 2,700	9.8	10.9	9.2	10.1	9.3	59,571	17,888	24,408	24,802	25,000
Brazil	---	81	---	---	---	---	12.0	---	---	---	---	970	945	984	1,180
Chile 4/	5/ 5	16	19	16	15	5/ 8.2	12.4	12.3	11.9	12.1	5/ 37	195	236	186	186
Uruguay	407	6/ 382	6/ 334	6/ 351	---	9.6	9.9	8.5	7.0	---	3,894	3,682	2,852	2,447	---
Estimated Total 7/	6,570	2,135	3,125	2,935	3,175	---	---	---	---	---	64,032	22,735	28,445	28,420	29,365
Europe:															
Belgium-Luxembourg 4/	75	77	84	64	53	8.9	8.6	9.7	9.9	10.7	664	661	817	632	562
Denmark	---	17	2	4	4	---	12.5	21.0	14.1	---	---	235	51	59	---
Finland 4/	8/ 9	9/ 5	---	---	---	7.5	9/10.0	---	---	---	36	9/ 52	---	---	---
France 4/	92	121	198	167	---	5.0	5.7	11.4	10.7	---	464	685	10/ 2,255	1,775	1,575
Germany, West 4/	9/ 45	14	7	---	---	9/ 10.6	12.2	10.2	---	---	9/ 476	173	67	79	---
Greece	---	6	7	5	---	7.9	7.7	4.5	6.0	---	79	51	33	27	---
Italy 4/	30	45	35	32	---	6.7	10.0	10.1	11.3	---	202	456	353	362	---
Netherlands 4/	42	70	79	56	39	13.0	12.1	13.3	14.3	13.5	546	850	1,049	799	532
Spain 4/	9/ 3	30	35	---	---	9/ 4.2	5.3	5.6	---	---	9/ 13	179	197	---	---
Sweden	---	45	4	4	5	---	15.6	37.5	35.4	31.9	---	722	10/ 157	10/ 157	10/ 157
United Kingdom	9/ 2	19	1	---	---	---	17.0	---	---	---	40	328	---	---	---
Estimated total West Europe 7/	315	455	455	375	320	---	---	---	---	---	2,555	4,410	4,995	4,100	3,560
Germany, East 4/	23	68	78	68	---	11.3	---	8.0	5.5	---	260	---	625	373	---
Hungary	28	37	10	6	---	9.5	7.0	10.1	10.7	---	283	260	102	67	---
Rumania	4/ 42	58	81	84	---	6.5	5.7	5.1	5.6	---	275	350	413	468	---
Estimated total East Europe 7/	325	600	645	635	635	---	---	---	---	---	2,745	4,630	4,720	4,495	4,495
Estimated total Europe 7/	640	1,055	1,100	1,010	955	---	---	---	---	---	5,300	9,040	9,715	8,595	8,055
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 4/	9/6,434	4,620	5,906	---	---	9/ 5.1	---	---	---	---	9/32,115	---	---	---	---

FLAXSEED (cont'd)

Africa:															
Algeria	---	10	2	---	---	---	6.5	7.5	---	---	---	66	17	---	---
Egypt 4/	7	9	21	11	---	12.4	14.8	15.5	17.5	---	87	127	322	197	---
Morocco	51	175	73	80	116	7.1	6.2	5.7	5.1	5.8	362	1,103	417	409	677
Estimated total 7/	65	365	305	300	340	---	---	---	---	---	500	2,870	2,835	2,715	2,975
Asia:															
Turkey 4/ 6/	48	98	68	71	---	7.3	9.1	8.0	8.9	---	349	898	543	630	---
India 6/ 11/ 12/	4,098	3,511	3,735	4,156	3,318	4.7	4.2	4.4	3.7	3.3	19,352	14,824	16,560	15,360	10,840
Japan 4/ 6/	50	44	39	39	40	4.2	3.7	2.9	3.7	3.7	211	160	110	146	150
Pakistan 12/	---	72	76	78	75	---	6.8	7.4	7.7	7.4	---	455	560	600	560
Estimated total 7/	4,231	3,760	3,961	4,390	3,545	---	---	---	---	---	20,111	16,545	18,060	17,045	12,465
Oceania:															
Australia 13/	14/	31	90	106	---	---	7.4	8.2	3.8	---	14/	252	741	400	400
New Zealand	1	15	---	---	---	14.2	19.1	---	---	---	17	269	---	---	---
Estimated total 7/	1	46	91	107	80	---	---	---	---	---	17	521	750	410	410
Estimated world total 7/	19,715	17,415	23,125	22,525	20,110	---	---	---	---	---	134,685	120,045	167,850	126,470	140,800

1/ Harvests of the Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere countries in 1958 is combined with the Southern Hemisphere harvest which begins late in 1958 and ends early in 1959. Estimates do not include China where annual production probably varies from 1 to 2 million bushels. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimate based on planted area officially estimated at 3.3 million acres. 4/ Acreage includes area for fiber. 5/ 1935 only. 6/ Sown area. 7/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 8/ Flax and hemp. 9/ Average of less than 5 years. 10/ Includes seed from fiber flax. 11/ Officially reported figures plus Indian official estimates for unreported tracts for 1935-39 only. Estimates for unreported tracts for 1950-58 not available. 12/ Prior to 1945 figures for India include Pakistan. 13/ Flax grown for seed only. 14/ Less than 500.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and related information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

1958-59 WORLD RICE PRODUCTION UP

The world rice crop in 1958-59 (August-July) will far exceed any previous harvest. It is estimated at 471 billion pounds of rough rice, compared with 425 billion in 1957-58 and a record 440 billion in 1956-57. Average production from 1950-51 through 1954-55 was 394 billion pounds.

World production excluding the Communist areas of Asia is larger than last year, but may not reach the record of 1956-57. It is now estimated at 282 billion pounds of rough rice, compared with 266 billion in 1957-58 and 286 billion in 1956-57. Output as forecast is 11 percent above the average from 1950-51 through 1954-55.

Crop conditions in the world areas excluding Communist Asia (Mainland China, North Korea, and North Vietnam) are generally not as favorable so far in 1958-59 as in 1956-57, when exceptionally good rice-growing weather prevailed. Rice yields, therefore, although above average, are not expected to be so high.

World acreage in rice is at a record level. The estimated acreage of Mainland China, leading producer, is sharply above that of the preceding 3 years. In other countries, acreage is nearly 2 million acres more than the previous record of 2 years ago. Increases occurred on all continents except Africa.

Asian rice accounts for 93 percent of the world crop; 40 percent is in Communist areas and 53 percent in other Asian countries. The 1958-59 rice harvest in the non-Communist areas of Asia is estimated at 250 billion pounds of rough rice, compared with 234 billion in 1957-58, and with the record of 253 billion in 1956-57.

India, Japan, Thailand, Burma, the Indochina peninsula, South Korea, the Philippines, South Vietnam, and Cambodia -- as well as Mainland China -- all have larger crops than last year. Production in Pakistan is expected to be slightly below that of 1957-58.

Mainland China grows more than a third of the world's rice crop. Weather there has been unusually favorable so far in 1958. Acreage estimates in this report are based on probable increases since 1955 (the last year prior to 1958 when climatic conditions were favorable). In estimating production, an average yield about equal to prewar record yields has been used. These estimates indicate record production, but are far below Communist China's official estimates.

Prospects for India's main December harvest are quite good. Acreage is expected to approximate that of last year, and so far, growing condition generally have been above average.

Japan's rice crop is second only to the 1955 harvest. A record crop had been expected before a severe typhoon in late September reduced the harvest in some areas. Though there was lack of rain at the beginning of the planting season, rains came in time to permit planting of most of the acreage. With especially good weather during the growing season, yields per acre were high.

Rice acreage in the Philippines increased slightly. With weather favorable so far, the harvest is expected to set a new record. Acreages in Malaya and Ceylon are at a high level, and thus far weather has been good. Harvesting will not be completed before April 1959.

In the exporting countries of Asia, rice crops will also be larger. In Burma, plantings increased substantially over 1957-58, when acreage was reduced by drought, and weather so far has been favorable. Thailand's acreage also increased over the drought year of 1957-58, and yields are expected to be considerably higher. South Korea harvested the best crop in years, and claims to have an exportable surplus of rice.

Europe's marked increase in rice production was due to larger acreages and generally good weather. However, the crop was below the 1955 record. Larger acreage and production in Italy, the principal producer, is largely responsible for the overall European increase.

Spain's crop is below that of last year, but well above the 1950-54 average. There was an increase in acreage, but weather was adverse as the season progressed, thus reducing early-season estimates. Portugal's crop is below those of the last 2 seasons, but at a high level compared with the 1950-54 average.

France continued to increase acreage--10 percent over 1957 and 72 percent more than the 1950-54 average. Record yields per acre resulted in a harvest 18 percent above the previous year's record. Greece also had larger acreage, greatly increased yields, and a record harvest.

Western Hemisphere production is expected to continue at the high level of recent years. Total North American acreage is still below the 1955-56 record, largely due to a reduction in U. S. and Cuban acreage. On the other hand, South American acreage continues its steady upward trend.

Although the U. S. crop is materially above that of a year ago, it is 5 percent below the 1950-54 average and 15 percent less than in 1955. In Central America, record acreage and the most favorable weather in 3 years have insured by far the largest crop ever produced, particularly in the Republic of Panama and Costa Rica.

RICE (rough): Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, average 1950-51/54-55, annual 1955-56 to 1958-59 1/

Continent and country	Acreage					Yield per acre					Production				
	Average 1950-51 to 1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 2/	1958-59 2/	Average 1950-51 to 1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 2/	1958-59 2/	Average 1950-51 to 1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 2/	1958-59 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:															
Mexico	235	236	285	297	325	1,574	1,959	1,818	1,785	1,723	369.9	462.4	518.2	530.0	560.0
United States	2,068	1,826	1,569	1,340	1,431	2,419	3,061	3,152	3,219	3,330	5,002.6	5,590.2	4,945.9	4,313.0	4,765.7
Total above	2,310	2,071	1,862	1,645	1,764	2,329	2,926	2,939	2,949	3,023	5,379.2	6,060.1	5,471.6	4,850.5	5,333.2
Costa Rica	72	95	92	92	112	1,183	789	815	862	893	85.2	75.0	75.0	79.3	100.0
El Salvador	44	43	38	36	40	1,430	1,509	1,745	1,806	1,750	62.9	64.9	66.3	65.0	70.0
Guatemala	21	20	21	22	22	1,043	1,140	905	1,036	1,155	21.9	22.8	19.0	22.8	25.4
Honduras	27	29	32	33	33	915	945	928	952	939	24.7	27.4	29.7	31.4	31.0
Nicaragua	66	48	62	69	—	1,298	990	1,035	899	—	85.7	47.5	64.2	62.0	—
Panama	179	214	210	220	220	1,165	1,007	1,028	879	1,182	208.5	215.6	215.9	193.4	260.0
Total Central America	411	451	457	474	499	1,198	1,012	1,035	965	1,162	492.3	456.2	473.3	457.4	579.9
Cuba	175	330	400	270	—	1,829	1,439	1,538	2,130	—	320.0	475.0	615.0	575.0	—
Dominican Republic	112	117	120	120	—	1,703	1,915	1,875	1,833	—	190.7	224.0	225.0	220.0	—
Total Caribbean	376	541	613	490	467	1,711	1,557	1,602	1,903	1,815	643.3	842.1	981.8	932.5	847.5
Total North America	3,097	3,063	2,932	2,609	2,730	2,104	2,402	2,362	2,392	2,476	6,514.8	7,358.4	6,926.7	6,240.4	6,760.6
South America:															
Argentina	140	134	142	145	155	2,815	2,701	2,990	3,293	—	394.1	362.0	424.6	477.5	—
Bolivia	40	43	47	38	—	1,480	1,395	1,383	1,316	—	59.2	60.0	65.0	50.0	—
Brazil 3/	5,362	6,313	6,240	6,350	—	1,340	1,218	1,467	1,402	—	7,182.5	7,691.4	9,151.2	8,900.0	—
British Guiana	134	144	134	125	136	2,087	1,979	1,978	1,880	2,500	279.7	285.0	265.0	235.0	340.0
Chile	69	70	70	69	—	2,512	1,793	2,000	2,609	—	173.3	125.5	140.0	180.0	—
Colombia	404	465	490	500	520	1,445	1,538	1,531	1,540	1,538	583.6	715.0	750.0	770.0	800.0
Ecuador	158	145	160	160	—	1,823	1,586	1,875	1,875	—	288.0	230.0	300.0	300.0	—
Peru	152	166	157	156	—	3,643	3,230	3,307	3,365	—	553.8	536.2	519.2	525.0	—
Surinam	49	52	62	70	72	2,580	2,737	2,531	1,731	2,708	126.4	142.3	156.9	121.2	195.0
Uruguay	38	47	47	47	—	3,095	3,104	2,672	3,191	—	117.6	145.9	125.6	150.0	—
Venezuela	100	135	100	75	—	1,200	1,222	1,120	1,067	—	120.0	165.0	112.0	80.0	—
Total South America	6,669	7,736	7,673	7,759	7,849	1,487	1,357	1,571	1,525	1,504	9,918.2	10,500.4	12,052.7	11,831.9	11,801.2
Europe:															
France	43	49	58	67	74	3,567	3,633	3,779	3,612	3,851	153.4	178.0	219.2	242.0	285.0
Greece	44	44	29	35	42	3,152	3,068	3,293	3,677	3,643	138.7	135.0	95.5	128.7	153.0
Italy	409	416	341	312	346	4,600	4,662	4,285	4,218	4,624	1,881.5	1,939.4	1,461.1	1,316.1	1,600.0
Portugal	80	93	96	92	88	3,841	4,343	3,683	3,879	3,875	307.3	403.9	353.6	356.9	341.0
Spain	160	166	157	162	165	4,737	5,163	5,395	5,476	5,152	757.9	857.0	847.0	887.1	850.0
Yugoslavia	10	19	14	13	12	2,750	3,005	3,307	3,731	3,333	27.5	57.1	46.3	48.5	40.0
Total West Europe	746	787	695	681	727	4,378	4,537	4,349	4,375	4,497	3,266.3	3,570.4	3,022.7	2,979.3	3,269.0
Total East Europe	139	220	196	180	180	2,141	1,240	2,089	2,207	2,083	297.6	272.9	409.5	397.2	375.0
Total Europe	885	1,007	891	861	907	4,027	3,817	3,852	3,922	4,018	3,563.9	3,843.3	3,432.2	3,376.5	3,644.0
Africa:															
Algeria	3	5	6	6	—	3,200	3,640	2,633	2,083	—	9.6	18.2	15.8	12.5	—
Egypt	539	623	717	759	537	3,394	3,852	3,835	3,821	3,259	1,829.4	2,400.0	2,750.0	2,900.0	1,750.0

Morocco	10	19	18	15	17	3,590	3,474	2,444	3,527	3,529	35.9	66.0	44.0	52.9	60.0
Total North Africa	629	728	821	862	643	3,081	3,502	3,502	3,517	2,955	1,937.7	2,549.2	2,874.8	3,031.4	1,900.0
Belgian Congo	416	414	408	405	—	921	988	970	963	—	383.2	408.9	395.6	390.0	—
French Cameroons	13	16	17	17	18	800	838	841	859	833	10.4	13.4	14.3	14.6	15.0
French Equatorial Africa	53	65	68	69	70	928	1,255	1,262	1,262	1,257	49.2	81.6	85.8	87.1	88.0
French Togoland	29	31	35	33	—	855	997	694	970	—	24.8	30.9	24.3	32.0	—
French West Africa	1,985	1,930	2,025	2,129	—	616	718	762	725	—	1,222.6	1,385.0	1,543.0	1,543.0	—
Madagascar	1,712	1,804	1,850	1,830	—	1,256	1,167	1,311	1,230	—	2,151.1	2,105.4	2,425.0	2,250.0	—
Total Africa	7,021	7,385	7,546	7,930	7,683	1,116	1,204	1,275	1,247	1,130	7,833.0	8,893.3	9,619.4	9,885.5	8,685.1
Asia:															
Iran	557	600	620	610	550	1,750	1,183	1,774	1,754	1,818	974.7	710.0	1,100.0	1,070.0	1,000.0
Iraq	545	400	425	500	550	1,151	775	941	1,300	1,273	627.2	310.0	400.0	650.0	700.0
Syria	12	10	7	7	6	2,200	2,340	2,857	2,857	2,783	26.4	23.4	20.0	20.0	16.7
Turkey	99	71	104	173	—	2,876	2,844	2,928	2,201	—	284.7	201.9	304.5	380.7	265.0
Burma	10,780	10,950	11,150	10,750	11,500	1,289	1,315	1,408	1,209	1,391	13,900.0	14,400.0	15,700.0	13,000.0	16,000.0
Cambodia 3/	2,853	2,595	3,173	2,842	3,100	987	1,019	1,062	969	1,032	2,817.0	2,645.5	3,368.6	2,755.0	3,200.0
Ceylon	920	1,034	896	920	—	1,330	1,456	1,440	1,375	—	1,223.4	1,506.0	1,290.1	1,265.0	—
China, Taiwan	1,912	1,937	1,954	1,928	—	2,388	2,719	2,702	2,749	—	4,565.0	5,266.4	5,279.3	5,300.0	—
India 3/	75,448	77,891	79,320	79,500	79,500	1,089	1,171	1,199	1,057	1,145	82,150.0	91,211.3	95,112.4	84,000.0	91,000.0
Indonesia	15,939	16,561	16,877	16,900	—	1,450	1,497	1,496	1,509	—	23,118.3	24,791.3	25,243.7	25,500.0	—
Japan 4/	7,754	7,950	7,970	7,987	8,000	3,394	4,272	3,747	3,935	4,148	26,316.6	33,958.9	29,862.4	31,430.4	33,180.0
Korea, South	2,550	2,692	2,710	2,730	2,700	2,567	2,600	2,214	2,711	2,852	6,546.0	7,000.0	6,000.0	7,400.0	7,700.0
Laos 3/	1,391	1,500	1,530	1,500	1,530	697	720	756	733	752	970.0	1,080.0	1,157.4	1,100.0	1,150.0
Malaya	836	860	889	900	875	1,739	1,737	1,950	2,000	1,771	1,453.4	1,493.8	1,733.8	1,800.0	1,550.0
Nepal	3,250	3,250	3,200	3,200	3,250	757	831	719	750	785	2,460.0	2,700.0	2,300.0	2,400.0	2,550.0
Pakistan 3/	23,226	21,883	22,445	22,962	23,000	1,207	1,107	1,356	1,243	1,217	28,023.9	24,233.8	30,441.9	28,541.8	28,000.0
Philippine Republic	6,264	6,777	6,840	6,630	7,000	1,054	1,065	1,078	1,062	1,086	6,603.3	7,216.2	7,376.3	7,038.3	7,600.0
Thailand	13,153	13,283	14,238	11,308	14,100	1,162	1,217	1,285	1,111	1,170	15,281.2	16,167.7	18,291.6	12,562.2	16,500.0
Vietnam, South	4,330	5,185	5,587	5,992	6,000	1,201	1,198	1,188	1,049	1,117	5,200.0	6,210.0	6,635.0	6,285.0	6,700.0
Total Asia, excluding Communist areas 5/	173,109	176,733	181,227	178,634	182,840	1,295	1,374	1,398	1,311	1,367	224,156.3	242,887.4	253,308.8	234,128.5	249,962.3
China, Mainland	59,200	62,100	64,000	64,500	68,000	2,259	2,343	2,266	2,326	2,647	133,730.0	145,500.0	145,000.0	150,000.0	180,000.0
Communist areas 5/	65,000	68,000	70,250	70,900	75,000	2,174	2,259	2,186	2,236	2,527	141,280.0	153,600.0	153,600.0	158,500.0	189,500.0
Total Asia	238,109	244,733	251,477	249,534	257,840	1,535	1,620	1,618	1,573	1,704	365,436.3	396,487.4	406,908.8	392,628.5	439,462.3
Oceania:															
Australia	37	41	53	44	—	4,603	4,839	3,375	5,395	—	170.3	198.4	178.9	237.4	—
Total Oceania	108	112	126	120	125	2,481	2,606	2,213	2,842	2,640	268.0	291.9	278.9	341.0	330.0
Total world, excluding Communist areas of Asia 5/	191,139	196,286	200,645	198,163	202,384	1,322	1,397	1,426	1,344	1,392	252,729.2	274,249.7	286,093.7	266,278.8	281,658.2
World total	256,139	264,286	270,895	269,063	277,384	1,538	1,619	1,623	1,579	1,699	394,009.2	427,849.7	439,693.7	424,778.8	471,158.2

1/ Crops harvested in Northern Hemisphere during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia principally from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere countries during the first part of the following year. Harvested acreage is shown unless data for planted acreage only are available. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Planted acreage. 4/ Tentative revisions through 1954. 5/ Mainland China, North Korea, and North Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States officers, results of office research and other information.

Crops in the northern part of South America that were planted for harvest early in the crop year show great improvement over last year's drought-stricken crops. As a result of favorable weather, British Guiana expects a bumper crop which may set a new record. Surinam increased irrigated acreage, on which yields were high. In the major producing areas, however, planting is just beginning and no production estimates are yet available.

Africa's 1958-59 production is down sharply from 1957-58. Most of the decrease is in Egypt, where low water supplies from the Nile River prevented maximum planting.

Australia's acreage will probably increase about 4,000 acres, mainly new acreage in the Northern Territory.

WORLD PEANUT PRODUCTION FORECAST AT RECORD LEVEL

World production of peanuts in 1958 is forecast at a record high of 15.5 million short tons, unshelled basis, almost 6 percent above the previous record of 1957 and one-third larger than the 1950-54 average.

The expected increase of 840,000 tons from 1957 is due principally to expansion indicated in Communist China and India, and larger crops in the United States and Brazil. Favorable reports indicate that the outturn in French West Africa may again approximate the previous year's alltime high and that the harvest in Nigeria may approach a near-record.

North American production is up one-fourth from 1957 mainly as a result of the 30-percent increase in the United States. Mexico's crop is reportedly up about one-fourth. The rise in U.S. production reflects record yields as the acreage picked and threshed this year, although up 3 percent from 1957, is 26 percent below the 10-year average. With this sharp increase in production, U.S. total supply of farmer's stock peanuts in the 1958-59 marketing year that began August 1, 1958 is estimated at 1,112,000 tons, 175,000 tons more than a year earlier.

The South American peanut crop harvested last spring was about one-fifth larger than in the previous year. Brazil's production increased 75 percent from 1957 mainly because acreage increased almost 60 percent. In Argentina, acreage rose 8 percent but adverse weather late in the season reduced the outturn by 9 percent compared with 1957. Peanut production in both Brazil and Argentina currently is more than double the 1950-54 average outturn.

Early forecasts indicate a crop in Africa somewhat less than last year's record. In French West Africa, where the marketing season will open the first week in December, the commercial crop is tentatively forecast at 1.2 million tons or about the same as commercial purchases from the 1957-58 crop--now reported at 1,176,850 tons. There is no indication of any reduction in plantings in Senegal, the major producing territory, and plantings were heavy in Soudan and Niger. On the assumption that commercial production will reach last season's level, total production may approximate the estimated 1,560,000-ton output of 1957-58.

Carryin stocks from last year's crop are placed at about 88,000 tons in contrast to none at the opening of the previous season. Thus exports in 1958-59 could exceed the estimated 650,000 tons exported from the 1957-58 crop. Latest indications are that the producer price this season will be 21.25 CFA francs per kilo of unshelled nuts (4.6 cents per pound), the same as for the 1957-58 crop.

In Nigeria, it is doubtful whether the 1958-59 crop will be as large as the 1957-58 record. Acreage increased but dry weather is expected to reduce yields substantially in some areas. Purchases for export and crushing are estimated at 560,000 to 615,000 short tons of shelled nuts (800,000 to 880,000 tons unshelled basis) compared with final purchases from the 1957-58 crop of 800,580 tons shelled (1,145,830 tons unshelled basis). Total production, therefore, is estimated at about 1,150,000 tons compared with a total of around 1,375,000 last season.

Carryin stocks from the 1957-58 crop are estimated at 112,000 tons shelled basis (160,000 unshelled) compared with no stocks at the opening of the 1957-58 season. Consequently, the total commercial supply may be roughly only 10 percent less than last season's. Exports in 1958-59 could be as large as in the previous year (571,000 tons) by simply reducing the carryover by one-half. Producer prices have been reduced for the new crop. For special grade peanuts in the Kano area the price was reduced from £ 38-9-10 to £ 34-19-0 per long ton shelled basis (4.8 to 4.4 cents per pound).

The rapid rate of improvement in quality of Nigerian peanuts is illustrated by the fact that over 95 percent of all peanuts purchased from the 1957-58 crop were special grade (over 70 percent of whole nuts) in contrast to only 2 percent of the total sales in 1955-56. It is predicted that all the 1958-59 commercial crop will be of special grade.

Peanut crops in most other important producing areas of Africa this year are expected to approximate last year's outturn.

The 1958 peanut crop in Asia may be 8 to 10 percent larger than last year. India, the world's largest producer, is expected to harvest an alltime record of around 4.9 million tons, which would exceed the previous record in 1957 (1957-58 crop) by 3 percent.

PEANUT 1/: Acreage and production in specified countries and the world, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1956-58

Continent and country	Acreage 2/ Average 1935-39	Acreage 2/ Average 1950-54	Acreage 2/ 1956	Acreage 2/ 1957	Acreage 2/ 1958 3/	Production Average 1935-39	Production Average 1950-54	Production 1956	Production 1957	Production 1958 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:										
Mexico	33	136	150	124	148	12.2	77.8	92.8	71.6	88.2
United States	1,659	1,718	1,385	1,490	1,535	614.7	763.2	803.9	722.6	942.8
Cuba	---	4/ 24	40	33	36	5/ 8.4	5.5	12.0	10.0	12.0
Dominican Republic	---	5/ 68	113	104	---	5/ 3.0	24.0	50.1	40.3	---
Estimated total 6/	1,735	1,955	1,695	1,755	1,825	638.5	873.0	961.0	847.0	1,085.5
South America:										
Argentina	5/ 207	336	483	547	592	87.3	154.4	238.3	350.5	320.0
Brazil	---	339	404	415	655	4/ 14.8	160.2	199.4	204.3	359.4
Paraguay	5/ 29	31	26	---	---	5/ 19.4	11.5	10.5	---	---
Uruguay	5	19	20	22	---	1.2	5.6	7.5	8.1	---
Estimated total 6/	320	750	975	1,055	1,335	128.5	341.0	470.0	589.0	713.0
Europe:										
Italy	5/ 2	11	13	12	---	1.6	9.0	11.0	11.0	---
Spain	4/ 24	20	23	20	25	4/ 23.3	13.5	11.9	14.3	16.5
Estimated total (excl. U.S.S.R.)6/	31	45	50	45	50	27.5	30.5	29.5	32.5	34.5
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	5/ 29	21	7/	7/	7/	---	---	7/	7/	7/
Africa:										
Egypt	23	29	36	37	---	17.2	23.3	32.0	34.4	---
Sudan	43	83	477	466	---	8.1	30.0	161.1	141.8	143.3
Angola	18	---	74	74	74	6.2	5/ 8/ 4.7	21.5	20.7	20.7
Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi	250	710	761	694	692	66.9	197.9	206.1	203.9	198.4
Camerouns	5/ 279	320	---	383	395	36.0	90.2	107.5	112.4	119.0
French Equatorial Africa	5/9/ 91	5/ 412	593	598	---	5/ 9/ 17.6	101.0	186.3	190.0	195.1
French West Africa	4/3,185	3,070	---	---	---	4/ 785.0	906.0	1,350.0	1,560.0	1,560.(
Gambia	---	5/ 215	---	---	---	8/ 58.1	76.0	94.0	95.0	---
Ghana	---	136	137	---	---	---	48.5	52.2	44.8	---

PEANUTS (cont'd)

Madagascar	14	55	86	---	---	6.6	20.5	24.3	27.6	---
Mozambique	---	---	---	---	---	8/ 42.9	19.5	25.0	---	---
Nigeria and British Cameroons	---	---	---	---	---	5/ 600.0	843.0	875.0	1,375.0	1,150.0
Portuguese Guinea	---	---	---	---	---	8/ 28.0	9/ 36.7	8/ 38.2	8/ 45.8	---
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	150.0	157.5	---
Tanganyika	5/ 277	188	240	---	---	9/ 23.4	9/ 32.0	67.0	---	---
Uganda	5/ 156	340	413	---	---	4/ 78.3	183.8	180.0	---	---
Union of South Africa	56	445	---	---	---	12.0	144.1	235.6	198.8	225.0
Estimated total 6/	7,355	9,315	11,550	11,820	12,030	1,857.0	2,867.0	3,897.5	4,575.0	4,373.0
Asia:										
Israel	---	4	11	15	---	---	6.9	15.6	17.9	---
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	4/ 3	12	18	21	---	5/ 1.9	11.5	19.0	22.0	---
China, Mainland	5/ 3,769	---	---	---	---	5/ 3,034.4	2,853.0	3,000.0	2,800.0	3,300.0
Burma	784	726	813	862	923	192.2	189.5	218.0	270.5	282.2
China, Taiwan	76	210	243	256	274	32.4	67.1	90.2	103.3	111.1
India	7,535	11,830	13,450	14,457	15,500	3,295.7	3,801.3	4,704.0	4,783.5	4,928.0
Indonesia	10/ 572	714	784	834	840	10/ 289.1	346.4	361.2	376.6	380.3
Japan	5/ 19	59	79	98	100	14.6	33.3	57.4	83.1	82.7
Philippines	5/ 19	65	72	77	---	4.9	18.4	20.1	20.5	20.5
Thailand	4/ 11	178	200	234	243	4/ 10.9	84.8	111.8	130.2	135.6
Estimated total (excl. U.S.S.R.) 6/	12,846	18,010	21,295	22,200	23,555	6,906.0	7,432.0	8,621.5	8,632.0	9,304.5
Oceania:										
Australia	5/ 14	21	32	26	28	5/ 6.1	12.8	9.9	10.0	15.0
Estimated total 6/	14	22	35	25	30	6.1	13.5	10.5	10.5	15.5
Estimated world total 6/	22,330	30,118	35,600	36,900	38,825	9,579.0	11,567.0	13,990.0	14,686.0	15,526.0

1/ Peanuts in the shell. Southern Hemisphere peanut crops, which are harvested from April to June, are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested from September through December of the same year. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ One year only. 5/ Average of less than 5 years. 6/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 7/ Less than 500 acres and 500 tons. 8/ Exports. 9/ Commercial Crop. 10/ Java and Madura only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and related information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

Prospects for the new crop (harvesting is now under way) are good in nearly all producing areas. Plantings increased a million acres in 1957-58 and are expected to expand another million acres in 1958-59. This reflects a 15-percent acreage expansion in the last 2 years. Production has not increased comparably, however, as yields have been down sharply from 1956.

The peanut (groundnut) crop in India is apparently a cash crop for which favorable prices attract acreage expansion, and growers, particularly in Bombay State, are increasing acreage at the expense of traditional food grains and other crops. Prices to growers for the 1957-58 crop remained firm and stable.

The Chinese Communists report a substantial increase in peanut output this year. While it appears likely that production may have increased, the extent of the increase is highly speculative. Improved weather and additional irrigation have been reported. Tentatively, the crop is placed unofficially at around 3.3 million tons compared with 2.8 million tons last year. The Communist Chinese officially claim more than a doubling in production from last year.

Peanut crops in Indonesia, Burma, Thailand and Taiwan are reported to be up slightly.

COMMERCIAL WALNUT PRODUCTION UP

Walnut production is substantially higher this year than last in France, Italy, and the United States, the world's leading commercial producers. In each of these countries, production was below average in 1957. The 1958 French crop is about average while the Italian and U. S. crops are materially above the 5-year 1950-54 average.

A meaningful estimate of the world production of walnuts is not available. Reliable information is lacking on production in such important areas as Red China, the Balkans, and India. Furthermore, total production has little relation to the tonnage entering commercial channels in such important producing countries as Turkey and Yugoslavia. Trends in foreign production have not been too pronounced except for increasing output in Italy and decreasing production in France. California walnut production has been trending upward.

India's production is believed to be expanding, and Indian postwar walnut exports are apparently substantially larger than before the war. Indian export data, available only for recent years, show the following exports in terms of in-shell equivalent: 1954--9,800 short tons; 1955--6,400 tons; 1956--3,200 tons; and 1957--8,300 tons. According to trade sources, the 1958 Indian crop may yield 13,000 short tons of unshelled walnuts, compared with 12,000 tons in 1957. However, an unusually large quantity of walnuts was consumed this fall within Kashmir, where Indian walnut production is concentrated. As a result, 1958-crop exports may not be larger than 1957-crop exports.

WALNUTS, UNSHELLED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1950-54, annual 1954-58

Country	Average 1950-54	1954	1955	1956	1957	Indicated 1958
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
France	26,000	26,500	33,500	20,500	12,000	25,000
Italy	18,000	12,500	29,000	39,000	13,000	28,000
Syria	5,400	4,400	3,300	2,200	4,400	2,200
Iran 1/	2,800	4,100	3,800	1,400	2/	2/
Turkey 1/	3,000	2,000	2,300	600	100	2/
Yugoslavia 1/	1,600	2,800	3,100	1,000	1,100	2/
Foreign total	56,800	52,300	75,000	64,700	33,100	60,000
United States	72,000	75,400	77,400	71,800	66,600	84,500
Grand total	128,800	127,700	152,400	136,500	99,700	144,500

1/ Exports for crop year; production not shown since the bulk of the crop is not marketed. 2/ Not available; rough estimates used for foreign total.

The 1958 walnut crop in Iran and Yugoslavia is reportedly at least as large as in 1957.

Foreign prices this season are materially lower than in 1957-58 when they were unusually high due to the short European crop. Bordeaux light halves ranged between $1.00 and $1.13 per pound, f.o.b. France, last winter. They were quoted early this October at between 86 cents and $1.04 for delivery after November 15. By the end of October they declined further to about 72 cents per pound for November delivery. Sorrento and Piedmont 1958-crop light pieces were quoted in late October at 56 and 57 cents per pound, respectively, c.i.f. New York. This is about 15 cents per pound cheaper than for 1957-crop kernels. Indian light pieces are being listed at 43 cents per pound, c.i.f. New York, this season compared with 50 cents last season. Unshelled walnuts are also lower priced this season. In early November this year, Sorrento firsts were being offered at 23.4 cents per pound, f.o.b. Italy, compared with 27 cents a year earlier. U. S. prices of both kernels and unshelled walnuts are also significantly lower this season than last.

Larger-than-average U. S. exports are estimated for 1958-59 in view of the substantial surplus from the large 1958 crop which may be diverted to export outlets under the Federal marketing agreement and order program. Also, although the important French crop is nearly average in volume, much of it is reportedly of substandard quality which may limit French exports. U. S. exports in 1957-58 were larger than usual, at 2,801 tons of unshelled walnuts. The shortage of French and Italian supplies stimulated the sale of U. S. walnuts to Western Europe. U.S. exports of walnut kernels in 1957-58 were negligible, as usual.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Official Business

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300
(PMGC)

U. S. imports of 1,542 tons of kernels in 1957-58 were the lowest since 1948-49, because of the short crop experienced by the 2 main shippers, France and Italy. Iran and India, important secondary suppliers in recent years, were the main shippers. Foreign supplies are heavy enough and foreign prices low enough to result in an increase in imports over the abnormally low 1957-58 level. However, the extent of the import increase will depend on the relationship of U. S. to foreign kernel prices as the season develops. U. S. imports of unshelled walnuts were, as usual, insignificant in 1957-58.